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Capitol Reef National Park

Statement for Management

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

December 1984

Definition

The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by:


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Superintendent

10-29-84
Date

Approved by:


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Rocky Mountain Region

12-12-84
Date

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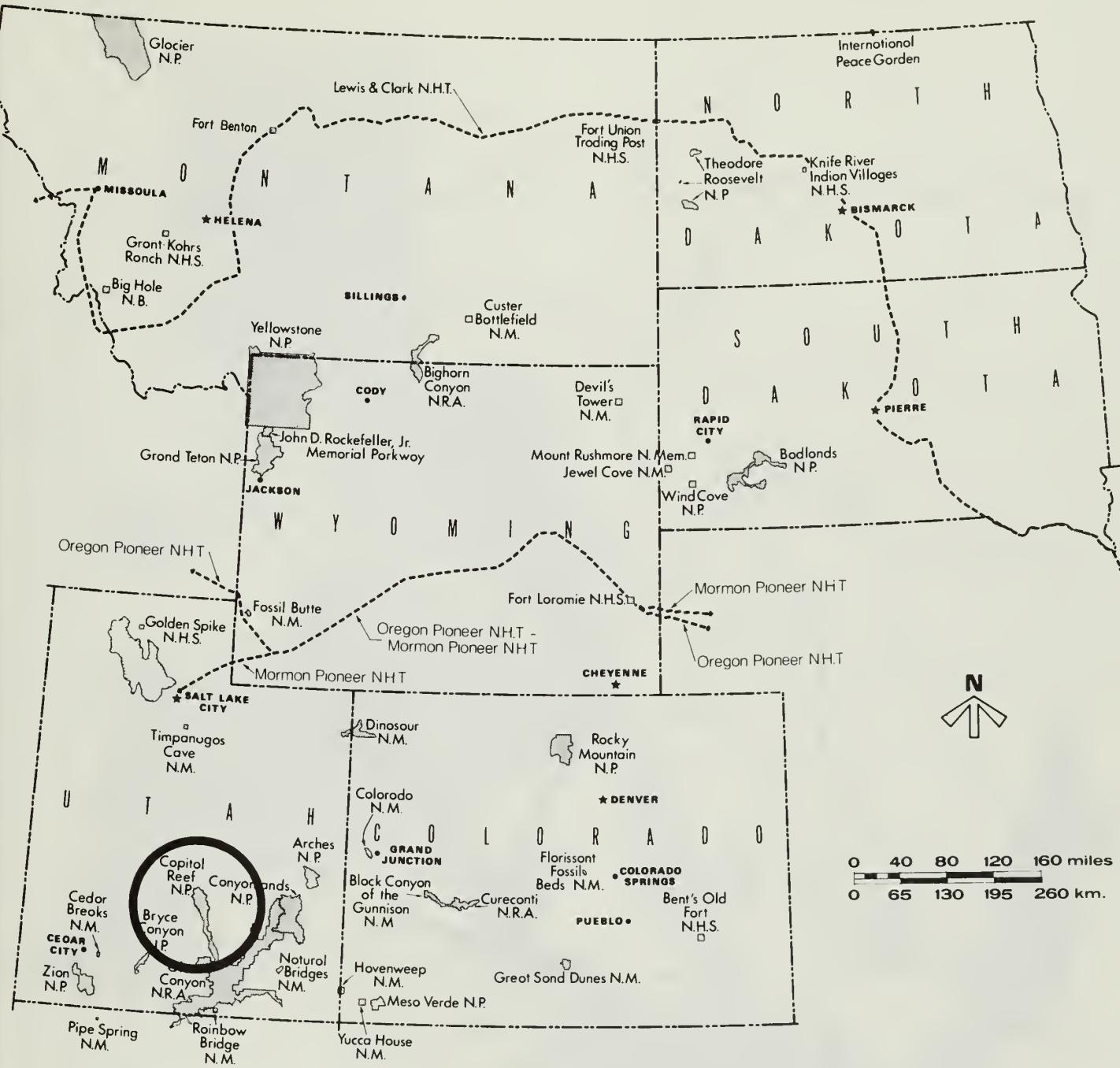
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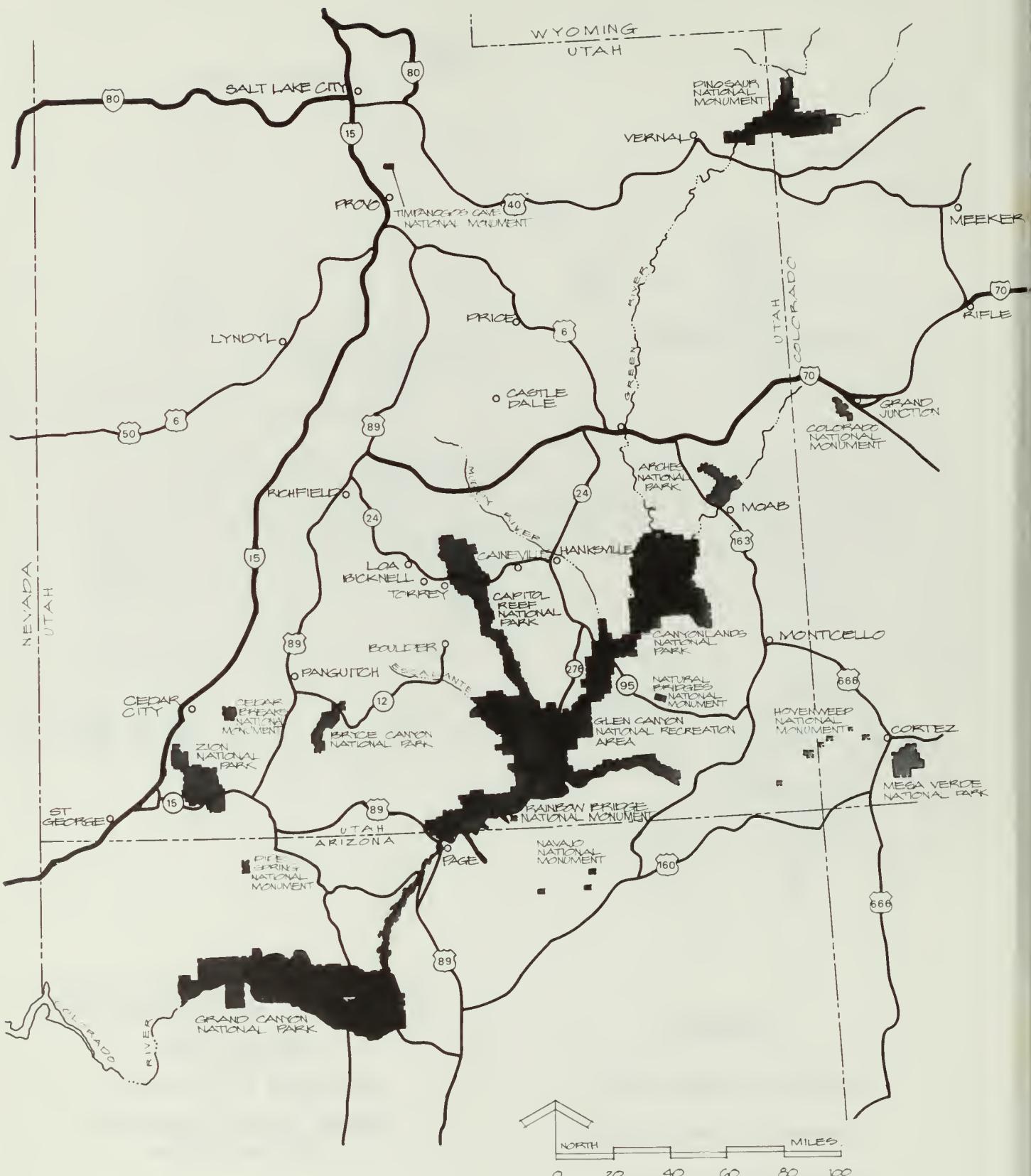
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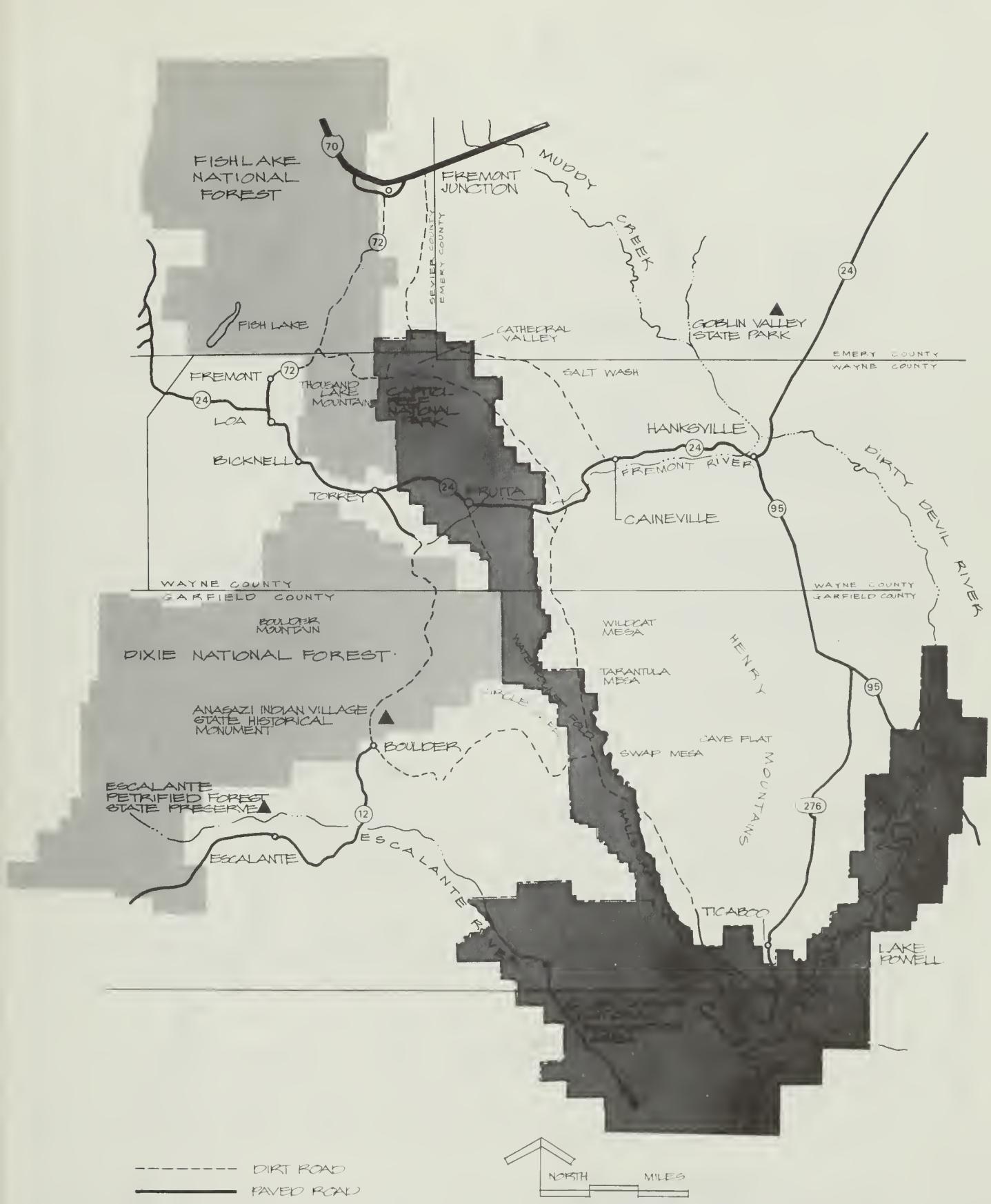




REGION

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK/UTAH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



PHYSIOGRAPHIC VICINITY

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK/UTAH
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Legend

— park boundary
— paved road
- - - gravel road
- - - dirt road
— water courses

N

0 2 4 6 miles

0 1 2 3 4 kilometers

BOUNDARY MAP

Capitol Reef National Park

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

I. LOCATION

Capitol Reef National Park is comprised of 241,904.26 acres in the south central Utah counties of Wayne, Garfield, Sevier, and Emery and lies in the First and Second Congressional Districts (see the Vicinity Map). The park is nearly surrounded by public lands: Dixie and Fishlake National Forests and the Henry Mountain and Escalante Resource Areas, administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

As part of the so-called "golden circle of parks," Capitol Reef is only several hours drive from Zion, Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands, and Arches National Parks; Cedar Breaks, Pipe Springs, Natural Bridges and Rainbow Bridge National Monuments; and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Administratively, the park is divided into three districts--Headquarters, (Fremont River), South (Strike Valley), and North (Cathedral Valley). The Headquarters District includes the primary auto access, Utah 24, which parallels the river and bisects the park. Most existing facilities and development lie in this district, which includes Fruita and Pleasant Creek.

The South and North Districts have few facilities, and access is by dirt road.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Capitol Reef National Park was authorized by Congressional passage of Public Law 92-207 on December 18, 1971. Earlier, it had been given a protected status as "Capitol Reef National Monument" by an August 2, 1937 Presidential Proclamation. Only 37,060 acres were included at that time.

The Presidential Proclamation of 1937 stressed the scientific value of the geology of the Capitol Reef area, a very colorful and scenic portion of the 100-mile long Waterpocket Fold, itself a "monoclinal flexure" in the earth's surface.

The 1971 legislation was silent regarding the significance of the area and said only that the National Park Service (NPS) "...shall administer, protect and develop the park, subject to the provision of the Act entitled "An Act to Establish a National Park Service." This act, sometimes called the Organic Act, was passed in 1916.

The 1916 Organic Act requires the NPS to conserve a park's scenery, wildlife, natural features, and cultural attributes and to provide for public enjoyment of these resources. By this direct linkage with the Organic Act in 1971, Capitol Reef became much more than an object of scientific curiosity; it was recognized as a national treasure of

exceptional scenic qualities, diverse natural systems, and rich historic and prehistoric cultural resources.

As identified in parts one and two of the old National Park System Plan, natural park history themes for the Colorado Plateau include sculpture of the land, geologic history, rivers and streams, desert, and dry coniferous forest and woodland. Human history themes and subthemes include the original inhabitants (native villages and communities) and westward expansion (Great Explorers of the West, the Mining Frontier, the Farmer's Frontier).

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Inventory

The following agreements, permits, executive orders, laws, and other commitments influence management of the park:

1. Permits and Agreements

- a. Agreement between the NPS and the Capitol Reef Natural History Association, dated March 9, 1978, for provision of interpretive and educational services to the visiting public, scheduled to expire October 1, 1988.
- b. Concession permit for the nonprofit Capitol Reef Natural History Association to sell visitor convenience items for the public within the park, dated October 1, 1966 and renewed each year.
- c. Commercial Use License for the Rim Rock Ranch Resort to conduct four-wheel drive tours on established park roads.
- d. Agreement between Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Capitol Reef National Park for desert bighorn sheep introduction into the park, dated December 14, 1983.
- e. Cooperative agreement between Utah Fish and Game Commission, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service to relocate surplus deer from the park, dated October 6, 1970.
- f. Memorandum of understanding between the NPS and Bureau of Land Management (BLM), to provide coordination at the field level for management of NPS areas and associated BLM public land areas in Utah, dated February 1, 1973.
- g. Cooperative agreement between BLM, Richfield District, and Capitol Reef National Park for the park to provide visitor services and signing on lands administered by the BLM that lie near or adjacent to the park, dated April 1, 1977 and scheduled to expire October 26, 1987.

- h. Cooperative agreement between BLM and NPS for joint use and maintenance of radio repeater site, dated July 2, 1973 and continuing until terminated by either party.
- i. Cooperative agreement between State Road Commission, State of Utah, and the park for construction, maintenance, and control of 5.76 miles of State Highway U-24, dated May 16, 1961 with no termination date.
- j. Cooperative agreement between the park and Fishlake National Forest for garbage/trash pickup, dated October 1, 1982 and scheduled to expire September 30, 1984.
- k. Special use permit to State Highway Commission, State of Utah, for operation and maintenance of State Highway U-24 between Twin Rocks and the visitor center, dated April 8, 1968 and scheduled to expire May 8, 1988.
- l. Special use permit to Philip E. Wannamaker, University of Utah Research Institute, to perform a magnetotelluric survey on park lands, dated August 24, 1983 and scheduled to expire August 31, 1984.
- m. Special use permit to National Mapping Division, U. S. Geologic Survey, for landing a helicopter within the park for mapping purposes, dated October 21, 1983 and scheduled to expire March 31, 1984.
- n. Special use permit to Dixie National Forest for radio repeater site within the park dated September 22, 1982, expiring October 1, 1992.
- o. Special use permit to Maountain States Telephone for constructing and maintaining a telephone line within Capitol Reef National Park, dated July 23, 1968, expiring July 31, 1988.
- With recognition of the value of the Fruita historic area and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the above ground telephone lines in Fruita have become intrusive on the historic as well as the natural scene. (See III, E, 3).
- p. Special use permit to Garkane Power Association to construct, operate, and maintain a 69 KV electric power transmission line within specified areas of the park, dated June 7, 1977 and scheduled to expire June 7, 1987. Garkane is seeking to upgrade the system to carry greater current, although formal application to amend or renegotiate the special use permit has not been made.
- As with the above-ground phone lines, the power poles--especially along the Scenic Drive--have become intrusive.
- q. Special use permit to Jerry Blackburn, Loa, Utah, for placing up to 50 hives of honeybees within a specified area of the park, dated November 16, 1982, expiring September 30, 1986.

r. Special use permits to the following for trailing livestock across the park to reach grazing allotments (the trailing of livestock was recognized in Public Law 92-207 as a perpetual right):

<u>Permittee</u>	<u>Permit Number</u>
Maven T. Bagley	SP1350-80-013
William Black	SP1350-80-007
Arthur Brian	SP1350-80-016
Otto Brinkerhoff	SP1350-80-004
Guy L. Coombs	SP1350-80-005
Keith Durfey	SP1350-81-006
Elwood and Meeks Morrell	SP1350-80-020
Don W. Pace	SP1350-80-011
Ralph D. Pace	SP1350-80-014
Glen Dee Taft	SP1350-80-022
Evan Taylor	SP1350-80-006
Kay Taylor	SP1350-80-017
Van Taylor	SP1350-80-015
Dwight S. Williams	SP1350-80-009
Dyle Williams	SP1350-80-008
James O. Wood	SP1350-80-010
Stanley W. and Jesse W. Wood	SP1350-80-018

All these schedules will expire March 15, 1985 but are subject to renewal upon application.

2. Statutes and Regulations (most significant)

a. Title 16, U.S. Code contains all statutes applying to the protection of national park areas and establishes the NPS as protector of these lands.

b. Public Law 92-207 (1971) created Capitol Reef National Park and recognized the perpetual right of stockmen to use the traditional trailways in the park as well as gradually to be phased out grazing privileges.

c. Public Law 97-341 (1982) required the extension of existing grazing to December 31, 1994, and called for a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to study the impact of grazing on park lands. The study is to be completed by 1994 and will presumably, be the basis of further legislation by Congress regarding grazing within Capitol Reef National Park. The study is underway.

Grazing on the east face of the Waterpocket Fold dates from 1881, and longterm grazing allotments existed on those Federal lands incorporated into the park in 1971. Currently, 18 allotments exist on federally-owned lands within the park boundary with a total of about 3,000 animal unit months (AUM) use.

Grazing is a significant issue and the subject of sharp disagreement between park management and local stockmen regarding the impact of this activity. The NPS believes that grazing negatively impacts the park and that it is contrary to, and incompatible with, the purpose of the area.

The continuance of grazing on park lands has become a complex controversy involving not only differences of opinion on the effects of grazing on park ecosystems but a focal point for larger issues such as impacts of Federal land management policies on local economies, traditional antifederalism in the intermountain west, and the advocacy of conservation organizations.

Although the National Academy of Sciences study will certainly clarify the picture regarding grazing impacts (or lack of them) on park lands, the emotional and political overtones of the controversy may be little mitigated when the issue is brought into sharp focus again in the early 1990's. Many more parties have a perceived interest in the Congress's resolution of the issue than the immediate contenders: NPS land managers and stockmen with in-park grazing access.

d. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and Public Law 94-579 (1976) called the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. By administering the regulations (Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations) promulgated as a result of these two statutes, the NPS oversees grazing on 9,680 acres of leased lands within the park boundary under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding with BLM.

e. Public Law 89-665 (1966), the National Historic Preservation Act, is a complex law that attempts to bring order to, among other things, the management of historic properties administered by Federal agencies, including the NPS. The law imposed a review process on park managers that preempted their ability to expeditiously remove any structure with possible historic significance. At present, a series of internal administrative policies, promulgated as a result of PL 89-665, closely guide park managers in their care of historic (or potentially historic) manmade structures and/or environments.

f. In regulation enforcement, the NPS exercises a limited "proprietary jurisdiction"--but not sovereignty--over federally-owned lands within Capitol Reef National Park. Administrative law regulations, codified under Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 36), have been promulgated under the provisions of statutes codified in Title 16, United States Code. Violations of these regulations are misdemeanors; the maximum penalty found in CFR 36 for conviction of an offense is 6 months in prison plus a \$500 fine. With some exceptions, park enforcement personnel administer only the CFR 36 and are not generally empowered to make felony arrests on park lands.

The NPS is seeking to have the Utah State Legislature cede a measure of the State's sovereignty over Federal park properties to the NPS so that park rangers may enforce the Federal criminal statutes under Title 18, U.S. Code and State criminal laws through reference to the so-called "assimilative crimes statute" of Title 18, U.S. Code. The

proposal remains controversial and, as far as most felonious criminal activity is concerned, State and local authorities presently retain the responsibility for prevention and enforcement within Capitol Reef National Park, not the Federal government. No agreement is in effect between local enforcement authority and the NPS regarding the protection function within the park boundary but negotiations are underway.

g. Public Law 96-95 (1979) the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, requires the manager of federally-owned lands, among other provisions, to withhold information regarding archeological sites unless he is convinced that no harm to the archeological resource will result. It established civil as well as criminal penalties for damaging archeological resources.

3. Executive Orders (most significant)

a. Executive Order 11988 "Floodplain Management" requires that the Federal land manager carefully consider the existance of 100-year flood plains in construction of public use facilities. Such a flood plain exists near the Fremont River in Fruita and affects planning for visitor use facilities there. The NPS guidelines to implement this Executive Order were published and later amended in the Federal Register "45FR35916 and 47FR36718" respectively. These guidelines also contain restrictions to development in areas subject to "flash floods" and restrictions to "critical actions" within the 500 floodplain.

4. Other Legislative or Administrative Constraints

a. A commercial oil and gas lease exists on Sec. 18, R9E, T36S of federally-owned park land and is held by Viking Exploration, Inc. This lease predates the establishment of the park and was applied for when the lands were still under BLM administration.

b. There are numerous constraints associated with the existance of State-owned school sections within the boundary and these sections are discussed in detail in III, C, 1,a.

c. The NPS is constrained from managing the lands of a life estate at Pleasant Creek (13.13 acres) and a private parcel in Fruita (0.42 acres). See III, C, 1, for more details.

d. With three exceptions, all preexisting mining claims on park-owned lands have undergone review and found to be invalid. Two of the exceptions have been found to be valid; a third is still in litigation. Public Law 94-429 prevents further mining claims or explorations on federally-owned lands in the park.

e. Over 90 percent of the park has been recommended to the Congress by the NPS for legislative designation as wilderness. Although no action by the Congress to so designate the area has been completed, current NPS policy requires a park manager to administer recommended wilderness lands as he would a congressionally designated Wilderness Area.

As a result, there is a potential for conflict should stockmen press for upgrading of existing watering holes by the use of motorized equipment.

The category of designated Wilderness Area imposes heavy statutory restrictions on the use of motorized vehicles or equipment of any kind (for any reason) and the construction of traditional visitor service facilities. An EIS needs to be prepared to meet compliance requirements and to complement the wilderness recommendation.

B. Resources

1. Geologic and Scenic

From the air the 100-mile-long, labyrinthine sprawl of the Water-pocket Fold would tell even the disinterested airline passenger that something happened to the earth's crust here on a grand scale. More than 70 miles of the fold--a highly eroded jumble of cliffs, domes, and canyons--lies within Capitol Reef National Park and comprises its predominant feature. Donald S. Follows, writing for "National Parks and Conservation" magazine, blended masterfully the geologic and scenic values of the park.

The three scenic sections along the Fold have so much of interest to offer that at first one might think that there is, on the whole, no unity of theme; but the great monocline finally links all together. Each section has its own important story to tell about the genesis of the region so perhaps we might take a trip from north to south and think of the three divisions as the Cathedral Section, the Escarpment Section, and the Monocline Section.

The CATHEDRAL SECTION: A three-part drainage system of deep troughs and hogback ridges parallels the north-east exposure of the Fold. The South Desert, Hartnet Desert, and Middle Desert make up the three long troughs of the drainage. Middle Desert is farthest east, its upper portion being known as Cathedral Valley after the sandstone monoliths found there. The few dirt roads that exist in the Middle Desert section are suited only to four-wheel-drive vehicles. The cathedrals are 500-foot erosional remnants of Entrada Sandstone that rise like sharks' teeth from a flat desert floor. Contrasted with their surroundings, the bright stone spires seem even larger than they are. This cathedral-making

Entrada Sandstone is a fine-grained, reddish-brown rock of late Jurassic Age, which means--if remote geological time means anything to humans--that it is more than 150 million years old.

Because the Entrada is relatively soft, it erodes rather rapidly except where a harder, younger formation over it acts like a shield to protect it from decay. Most of the cathedrals have lost their harder protective covering and stand exposed not far from the base of the mother escarpment. Their geological fate is a slow reduction to the level on which they stand.

The lower cathedral group occupies an area about the size of a modern shopping center. In it, four monoliths dominate the foreground. An amphitheater of pillared cliffs forms a backdrop of color, a little reminiscent of Bryce Canyon National Park, but in a setting in which the pinnacles have never been fully defined. Shadowed maroon and golden-brown colors play across the land to compliment the Temple of the Sun, Temple of the Moon, and two lesser cathedrals called the Temple of the Stars.

The flats to the east, commanded by stone monarchs, are as awesome as they are lonely. Dark ridges define the far horizon. Somewhere among the low growing shrubs of the desert community an antelope ground squirrel darts toward shelter. The alkaline snowflakes that well to the surface of the ground near dry washes compete for notice with glimmering gypsum crystals. Sand, sky and cathedrals seem hostile to life in this nearly non-living environment. To truly measure the immensity of a cathedral, man's own measure must lie against it. Inches and feet have false meanings here. Walk out and cast your shadow before the Temple of the Sun to learn about relative sizes.

During the fairly recent geological past, the earth of this region was restless and violent. Volcanoes were active over parts of the Colorado Plateau and molten masses of rock oozed from hidden fissures to coat adjacent plateaus. But molten rock did not always arrive at the surface of the ground. As it welled up from an unknown melting pot, it forced its way into the more easily penetrated zones of deeply buried sandstones. Just east of the cathedrals is Black Mountain which serves as a focal point for the story of igneous intrusion in this section. Charcoal ridges radiate from the red mesa whose upper reaches are scored with dark basalt long solidified into dikes and sills. The violence that went on during the development of the Water-pocket Fold is best told by the Black Mountain and Cathedral area.

THE ESCARPMENT SECTION: The Escarpment Section occupies the area along Highway 24 and the Scenic Drive where 20 miles of sun-soaked cliff tip back in magnificent color. Delicate pink and glimmering white coalesce across splattered walls of orange and ocher sandstone. A thousand feet above the Fremont River domes of Navajo Sandstone seem bleached against the glow of underlying rocks. This is the home of the great Wingate Sandstone cliff as well, and its colorful counterparts whose rocks date back into the Middle Ages of geology.

THE MONOCLINE SECTION: Thirty miles south of the highway the Waterpocket Fold tightens to a banded ribbon that snakes toward the huge reservoir that has formed behind the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado. A dirt road parallels this eastern edge of the Fold all the way to Bullfrog Basin, but it is subject to flash floods and can close rapidly. The steeply dipping beds of the monocline may best be seen as the road winds down valleys and over hogback ridges. Across the way the Henry Mountains loom distantly in their own wilderness, the last mountain range in the United States to be named.

From Big Thompson Mesa one may look straight across into the side of the tilted sandstones. A deep valley--called "The Gulch" by cowboys--separates the mesa from the 1,500 foot high monocline which here reminds one of a monstrous breaker dashing in from the sea. Half-moons of sandwiched sandstones roll from the top of the Fold to disappear on the floor of the Gulch several hundred feet below. Arranged in the neat slabs of a Stone Age notebook, the rock units here cross 125 million years of geologic time in brilliant yellow, lavender, maroon, and orange, while each twisted canyon slices a cross section that reveals the inner structure of the Fold.

The geologic features are the stunningly scenic, primary resources of Capitol Reef National Park, but there are other resources--both cultural and natural--that are also of major importance.

2. Prehistory

The park's archeological resources include extensive rock art panels, habitation sites, granaries, quarry areas, chipping areas, campsites, and artifacts associated chiefly with occupation by the Southern San Rafael variant of the Fremont Culture from about A.D. 600 to A.D. 1275. Occupation/use of the area, to a much more limited extent by Anasazi Culture representatives contemporary with the Fremont Culture, is evidenced by sparse site distribution south of the Capitol Gorge area. Barrier Canyon style rock art of archaic age (pre-Fremont Culture) has a limited presence at Paradise Flats and Pleasant Creek. A scattering of post-Fremont Culture, Southern Paiute rock art is also found in the park.

Capitol Reef National Park may be the only unit of the National Park System where extensive Fremont Culture occupational relics are found in such profusion. In a real sense, the archeological resources of Capitol Reef National Park are unique, and the Fremont River Canyon is the "type locale" for the Fremont Culture since archeologists first identified the culture there.

In an attempt to help people conceptualize the Fremont Culture in relationship to the better known cliff-dwelling builders of the Anasazi Culture, they have sometimes been referred to as "country cousins" of the Anasazi although, in a few ways, the Fremont Culture seems to have been more sophisticated. For most park visitors, the extensive panels of rock art found in profusion near watercourses are the most compelling legacy of the Fremont Culture to contemporary man.

3. History

The historic resource is comprised of historic landscapes, structures, trace trails, and objects associated with settlement of one of the remotest reaches of the intermountain west--the Fremont River. The story of Fruita, a tiny Mormon oasis community isolated from the time of its settlement in 1881 until the establishment of Capitol Reef National Monument in 1937, is the geographical focus of the resource and a microcosm of the distinctive, pre-World War II rural culture of southern Utah.

Junction was settled in 1881 and lay along the Fremont River with the abortive (or near-abortive) settlements of Blue Valley, Elephant, Caineville, Alrich, Clifton, and Hanksville. In part, this settlement effort comprised the last drive by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons) to lay de facto claim to the most remote reaches of Zion.

Because of an advantage in elevation, Junction was spared the full impact of the repeated flooding of the early 20th century. Most of the other communities--also populated by pioneers no less determined and resourceful--were devastated again and again, and many were abandoned. In 1901, the settlement was renamed Fruita because an older settlement had held the name Junction first. The lush orchards made Fruita a likely nickname, and 2,500 trees remain today forming a key element of the historic scene. Other elements of this scene include the Pendleton-Gifford Farmstead, Smith Implement Shed, and the Fruita Schoolhouse.

With the recognition of Fruita's historic values, the need to be sensitive to the historic scene has become important. A plan is under preparation to identify objectives for the historic scene and to chart directions for softening the visual impacts of nonhistoric buildings in the Fruita area.

Most historic period resources are clustered in the Fruita area, but a few lie elsewhere in the park. The sandstone Behunin Cabin lies about 6 miles east of Fruita on the narrow Fremont River flood plain.

About 12 miles south of Fruita is the site of Floral Ranch built by Mormon pioneer Ephraim K. Hanks. A pioneer trail once crossed the Waterpocket Fold through Muley Twist Canyon, 45 miles south of the Fremont River.

4. Wildlife

There are approximately 260 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes found in Capitol Reef National Park. The most abundant of these vertebrates are birds, small mammals, and reptiles.

One large mammal commonly seen in the park is the mule deer. Carnivores include the ring-tailed cat, badger, fox, coyote, bobcat, and mountain lion.

Some of the more common birds observed include the red-tailed hawk, golden eagle, sparrow hawk, mourning dove, white-throated swift, and various swallows.

The NPS, in cooperation with the University of Utah and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, has unsuccessfully tried to reintroduce the endangered Utah prairie dog in the north district. Another endangered species, the peregrine falcon has been sighted and is nesting in areas in the park. Published data on the rare spotted bat shows a distributional pattern that includes Capitol Reef National Park. The relatively rare spotted owl, considered limited in Utah, has been observed and is believed to nest in the Shinob Canyon area. Bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Hall's Creek area in January 1984.

5. Plants

Over 470 species of native plants occur within or near Capitol Reef National Park as well as exotic species. The vegetative communities are defined mainly by the availability of moisture.

Elevation, slope, solar aspect, and drainage patterns also influence plant communities that include desert shrubland, sparse desert grassland, pinyon/juniper, slickrock/canyon wall, and riparian (water-associated.)

The arid park environment of 7 inches annual rainfall precludes the growth of dense stands of grass in the desert shrubland community, with a resultant dominance of better adapted shrub vegetation. Common plants in this community include sagebrush, greasewood, shadscale saltbrush, broom snakeweed, Mormon Tea, prickly pear cactus, rabbitbrush, blue grama, and needle-and-thread grasses. Cheatgrass and Russian thistle are common invaders of disturbed areas.

There is a gradual transition from the dry desert shrubland community to the vegetation of the pinyon/juniper community of the higher elevations. Juniper is often the visually dominant form of vegetation. Other plants in this community include sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and buffaloberry.

More heavily vegetated riparian areas occur along perennial streams such as Oak and Pleasant Creeks. The principal streamside trees are the salt cedar, single-leaf ash, box elder, streambank willow, and the Fremont cottonwood. Part of the riparian area in Fruita (Fremont River and Sulphur Creek) was replaced with irrigated fields and orchards by the Mormon settlers.

One listed endangered species, Wright's hedgehog cactus, and one recommended endangered species, Last chance townsendia, have been located within the park. Two plants--the Winkler pincushion cactus and Rabbit Valley gilia--are being evaluated for endangered status by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The nature and degree of threats to these plants by natural events, grazing or visitor use is unknown.

6. Water

Four perennial watercourses--Oak Creek, Pleasant Creek, Sulphur Creek, and the Fremont River--flow from Boulder and Thousand Lake Mountains through the Waterpocket Fold. Flows in the Fremont River range from a mean maximum flow of 144 cubic feet per second (cfs) in April to a mean low of 67 cfs in June. Extreme flows can range from 18 to 1,200 cfs. The three creeks have substantially lesser flow rates than the river. Other drainages in the park flow either intermittently or are dry for long periods until excessive local rain causes flooding. A large number of seeps, springs, and perennial waterpockets likely exist in the park, but are mostly uncataloged at this time.

Water quality information is minimal, but the water processed for drinking from the Fremont River is monitored regularly for sediment, bacterial contamination, chlorine, and salt concentrations. Back-country sources are often contaminated by high concentrations of dangerous compounds or elements, such as selenium.

Water rights predate the establishment of Capitol Reef National Monument in 1937. Sixty-four claims--mostly private--are extant on the various park water resources. These claims are used primarily for watering cattle and for irrigation purposes. The National Park Service has right to water on Sulphur Creek (1 cfs), Pleasant Creek (.925 cfs), and on the Fremont River (7.65 cfs). There are contradictions in the water rights picture, however, and these need study and clarification.

7. Soils, Climate, and Air Quality

The steep terrain and relentless erosion permit little or no soil to build up in large areas of the park. In areas of deposition, like river valleys, the alluvial soils are relatively transitory. The high mineral and salt content of some parent material--along with high aridity--often causes these soils to have high salt and alkaline concentrations.

The most profound local influence on park climate is the mountainous area to the west of the park that limits precipitation, occurring as a result of Pacific storms, to about 7 inches a year.

Air quality at Capitol Reef is excellent; visibility has been monitored in the park since 1978. At present, 11 regional projects in various stages of development have some potential for reduction of park air quality.

8. Resource Information Voids

There are enormous gaps in the knowledge of park managers regarding the resources they are entrusted to manage. These voids have been programmed for filling through studies, data gathering, and surveys.

a. Natural Resources Management

Many research and planning needs have been identified in the natural resources management plan and funding requests and work plans have been--or are being--developed.

Managers need park-specific research on peregrine falcon populations (population estimates, eyrie location); bighorn sheep populations (re-introductions, habitat use, population dynamics); water resources (inventory, rights, quality); waterpocket ecology, soils, pests (inventory, management); orchard dynamics; exotic species control (salt cedar, Russian olive); recovery of arid lands following grazing; and fire use and control in park ecosystems.

From a broader perspective, anything like a complete picture of the components, distribution, life cycles, and conditions of park flora and fauna is lacking, as well as the impacts of visitation on these resources. It is extremely difficult to protect any resources when they are so inadequately known.

b. Cultural Resources Management

Only a small area of the park (about 2 percent) has been professionally surveyed by archeologists. The Fremont Culture's origin and demise remains a mystery and little is known about their interaction with the contemporaneous Anasazi. The vast acreages of the park hold great potential for shedding light on many of these obscure pages in the human history of the west prior to white exploration and settlement. Comprehensive archeological surveys of the park have been requested but they are extremely costly to fund.

The most striking, widely-known legacy of the Fremont Culture is their rock art (petroglyphs and pictographs). However, the NPS has virtually no photographic record of these many rock art panels and no real grasp of the scope or rapidity of their deterioration by natural or man-engendered causes.

Although modern history resources seem better known, there are still information voids that need the attention of a professional historian. The most basic need is a Historic Resources Study. Park historic structures have no guides for their care and maintenance. This is vital, especially in the use of the Fruita Schoolhouse, a National

Register property. A professionally prepared guide for preserving the museum collection of Fremont Culture artifacts would help the park carry out its custodial duties responsibly.

Management of the Fruita orchards is guided by a plan that has neither been prepared by professionals nor is sufficiently long range and detailed to effectively guide maintenance workers. Further, no staff position exists for the professional planning needed to manage an orchard of some 2,500 producing trees.

C. Land use and trends

The Federal government does not own all the land within the park boundary established by Congress in 1971. Most of the nonowned lands are State-owned "school sections" (19,1507 acres); a small private parcel (0.42 acres) remains in private ownership in the Fruita area.

a. State School Sections

The NPS can exercise little formal control over these lands and, potentially, uses of the lands could occur that would have a negative impact on adjoining parklands. Due to their isolation and interspersed with federally owned lands, the state is also limited in its ability to manage these school sections. There is no mineral activity taking place within these sections.

Accordingly, a comprehensive plan for Federal-State land exchange is under discussion--Project Bold. The primary objectives of Project Bold are to improve the land management potential of both state and federal lands, to eliminate unnecessary federal/state conflicts generated by existing ownership patterns, and to facilitate the management of state-owned lands by substantially realigning the scattered state sections and creating new blocks of state lands. The State school sections may eventually come under Federal ownership.

Currently, there are four commercial oil, gas, and/or coal leases in force on these school sections, as well as numerous grazing leases.

b. Private property

In the last several decades, the NPS has acquired almost all of the privately-owned lands within the boundary. A small 0.42 acre parcel, nestled in low, wet area of Fruita, remains unacquired. The NPS once sought a "willing buyer-willing seller" agreement but felt the price asked was excessive. Because no development has been attempted on this parcel, further action to acquire the land remains in abeyance.

c. Life estate

The Service purchased the Sleeping Rainbow Ranch several years ago, but Mr. and Mrs. Lurton Knee retain a right of "lifetime use and occupancy" on 13.13 acres near Pleasant Creek.

d. Trends

The park is virtually surrounded by federally-owned lands administered either by the BLM or the U.S. Forest Service. Some private properties do abut or lie near the boundary, most notably at Notom, Sandy Ranch, and the abandoned village site of Aldrich. These lands are used chiefly for farming and ranching. A few mines near the park are in operation, and although extensive oil exploration has been ongoing little drilling has actually taken place.

Until recently, land use on nearby public and private lands has remained essentially unchanged for generations. Capitol Reef has been an exceedingly remote, rural park; the nearest traffic light is in Richfield, 78 miles away. A perception of the regional setting for Capitol Reef can be gained by remembering that Wayne County alone is as large as Rhode Island with a year-round resident population that hovers at only 2,000.

The imminent paving of the Boulder Mountain Road to Bryce Canyon and its conversion to all-weather status is expected to stimulate visitation to Garfield and Wayne Counties and to Capitol Reef National Park. This will --most likely--have an effect on existing patterns of land use. Recently, a Wayne County Chamber of Commerce was formed to "boost" the county's tourism business and, increasingly, entrepreneurs seem to be focusing on alternatives for serving this expected increased visitation to Wayne County.

One of the keys to greater recreational utilization of the park and surrounding lands seems to be the entrepreneurial funding of traditional visitor facilities near the park which, in turn, will almost certainly stimulate extended stays. When private entrepreneurs decide that the investment risk is worth it, a rapid upward spiral of recreational usage may begin, both for the park and the vast, virtually unexploited, surrounding lands. Capitol Reef seems to be arriving at a point similar to that reached by Zion National Park 40 years ago just prior to the rapid growth of a local tourist-recreation economy there.

At present, however, the use of surrounding lands is primarily by stockmen and farmers, with some recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, and "dirt biking."

Although Capitol Reef has been included in the conceptualization known as the "golden circle of parks", it may still be the least known national park in the lower 48 states, even though Canyonlands National Park has experienced a lower annual visitation rate for the past several years.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

The park experienced a rapid growth in visitation from 1964 to 1974 when annual totals rose from 92,591 to 233,975. Between 1974 and 1984 the increase was not a steady one. For example, between 1975 and 1976--the Bicentennial Year--the totals jumped from 292,093 to 496,619 and then fell off slightly, from that all-time high, during 1977 and 1978. In 1979, visitation slumped to 317,060 then rose steadily to another high of 431,388 in 1981. The totals plummeted again to 323,458 in 1982 but rose to 373,121 by the end of 1983 (see III,D,5). Any analysis of these figures or attempt to identify "patterns" would be a very chancy enterprise.

1. Daily, Weekly, and Monthly Use Patterns

The only visitation count taken on a daily basis is the visitor center count, which can be employed as a rough indicator of overall daily visitation. Considering peak days to be those with 500 or more visitors per day, the peak month for highest daily visitation is June.

In 1983, peak visitation days were distributed as follows:

May	5
June	12
July	4
August	1

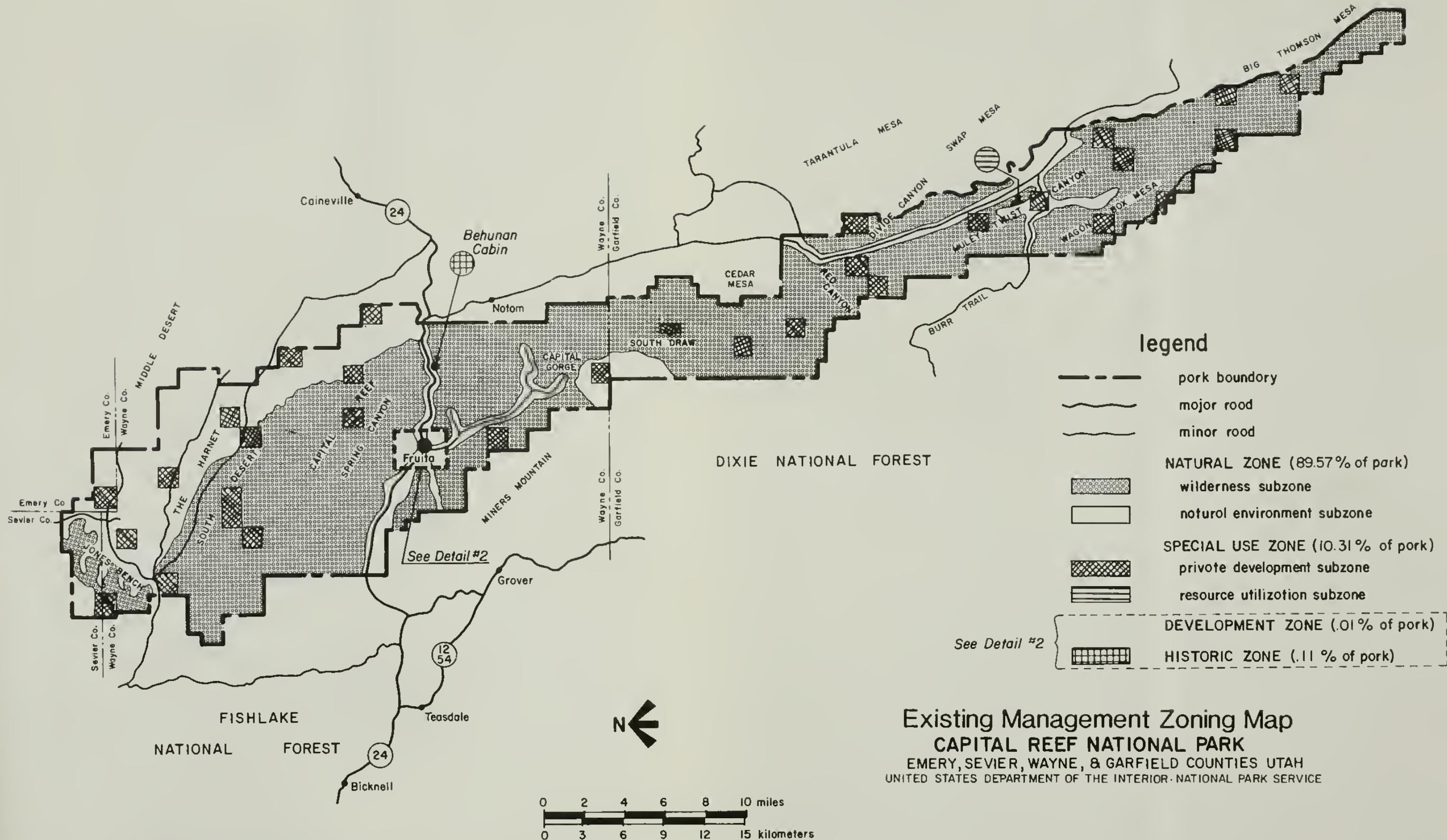
These high points coincide with key holidays: Memorial Day (typically the highest use day and holiday weekend in the park with 1,314 entering the visitor center in 1983); July 4th; and Pioneer Day (Utah State holiday). Easter weekend is another peak weekend.

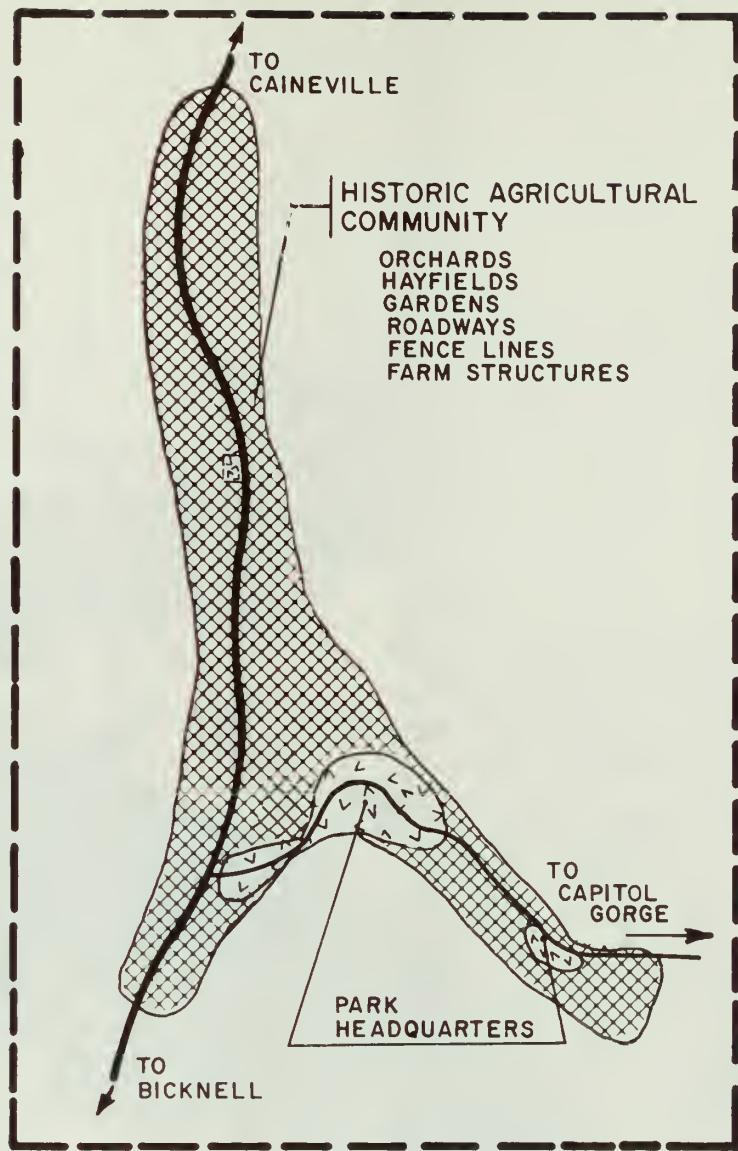
For 1983, the peak visitation month was July with an average daily visitation rate of 1,961 followed closely by June's average of 1,910 per day.

Nearly 75 percent of the park's visitation occurs from May through September, with the greatest concentration in May, June, and July. An additional 16 percent arrive in April and September (sample year, 1983) giving Capitol Reef an extended season much longer than many national parks.

Use patterns reflected in daily visitor center counts, attendance at interpretive activities, and campground stays indicate a fairly even distributed visitation during the core of the visitor use season. Spring and early summer show a strong influx of weekend use spurred by colder temperatures in the northern Utah population centers and long holiday weekends.

A noticeable lull usually occurs toward late August as schools reopen, followed by a resurgence after Labor Day. At this time, a distinctive





DETAIL # 2

NO SCALE

Existing Management Zoning Map

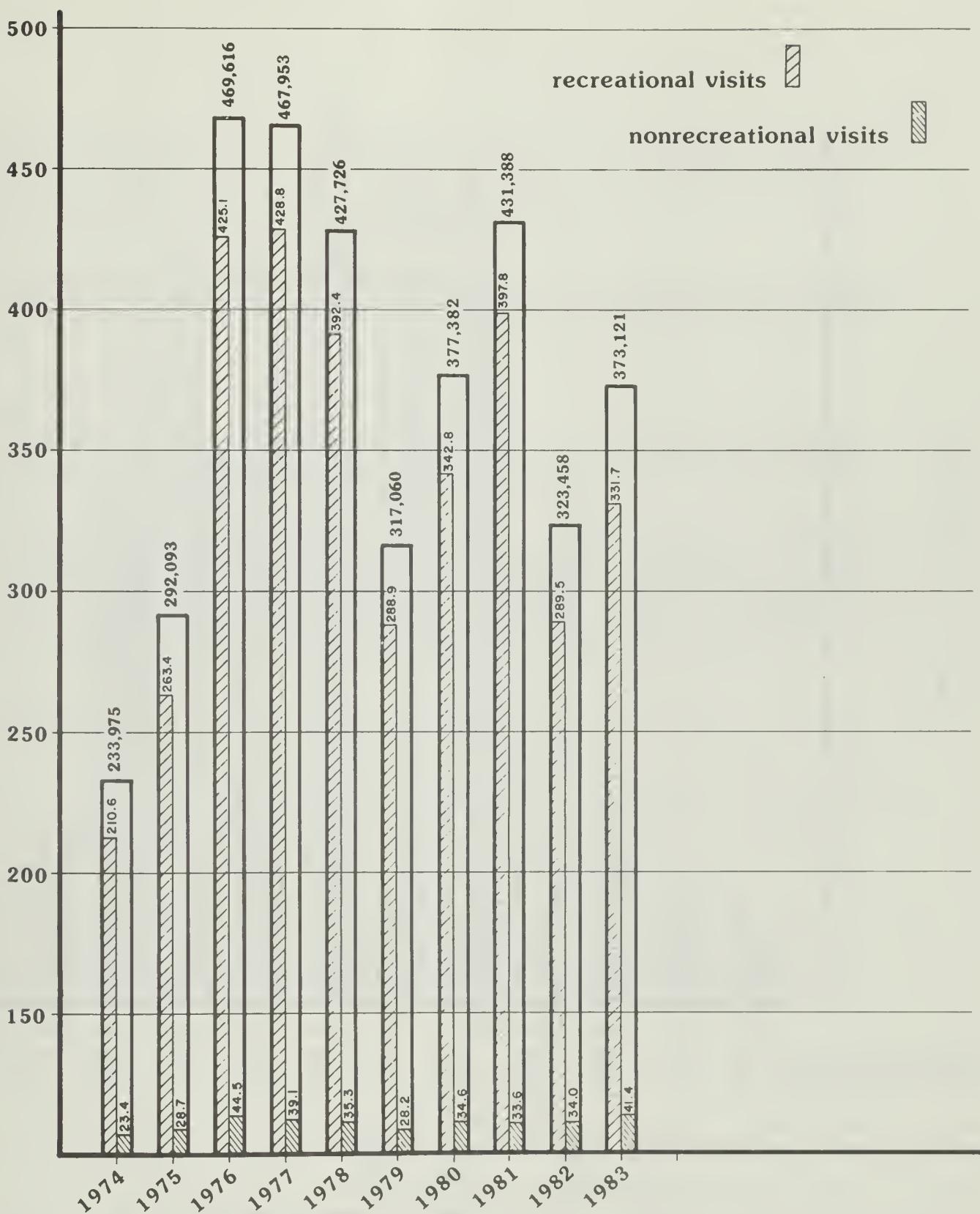
FRUITA AREA
CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK
UTAH

LEGEND

- MAJOR ROAD
- MINOR ROAD
- [Cross-hatched square] HISTORIC ZONE (.11 % of park)
- [Square with diagonal lines] DEVELOPMENT ZONE (.01 % of park)

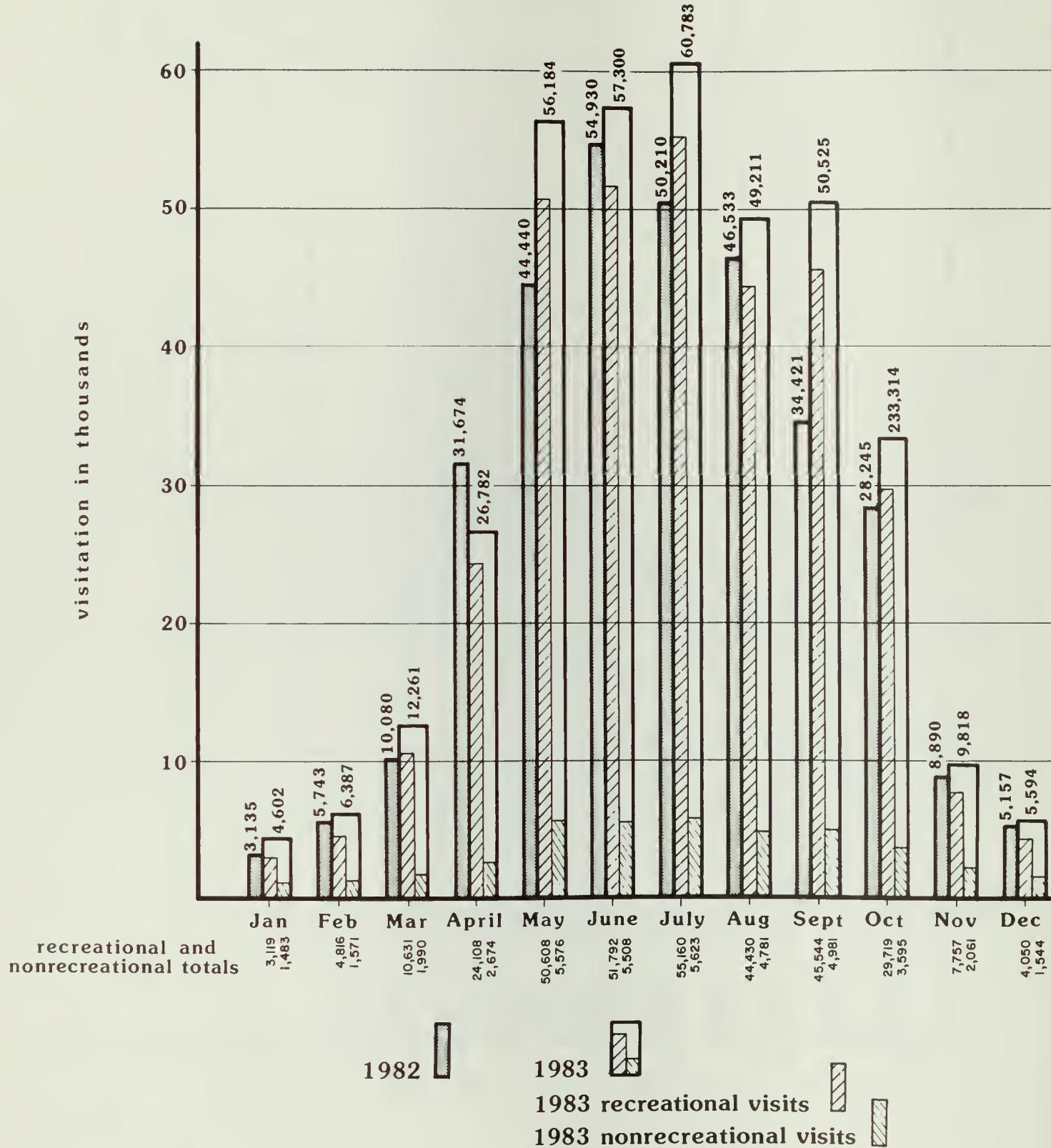


158 | 80,026
10-84 | R.M.R.



Annual Visitation
Recreational and Nonrecreational
Capitol Reef National Park

visitation in thousands



Monthly Visitation - 1982 & 1983

1983 Recreational and Nonrecreational

Capitol Reef National Park

use pattern change occurs. The larger family groups of the summer give way to many older and some younger couples and singles. The average party size drops from 3.2 to 2.2 campers per party, and the length of stay extends. The first cold period of late autumn causes a drastic, almost overnight, drop in visitation.

Capitol Reef has two very clearly defined 6-month visitation "seasons". Easter weekend to October 31 is preeminently a "visitor season," while the period of November 1 to Easter is, by any definition, an "off" season.

2. Visitor Origin

Recent studies undergirding the new park General Management Plan show that over one-third of all park visitors were from Utah, and almost one-fourth of the visitors are from California.

Campground use figures for 1983, compiled by vehicle units, closely reflects this same use pattern with the greatest visitation by state from Utah (36.8%), followed by California (19.2%), Colorado (7.3%), and Arizona (4.3%). The heavy international visitation of 1980-81 has fallen off considerably. Most foreign visitors come from western Europe; apparently very few Asian visitors have Capitol Reef on their tour itineraries.

3. Length of Stay

The average length of stay in the park is 0.9 days; about half of the visitors spend 6 hours or less in the park. Park campers comprise the majority of visitors who stay 12 hours or more. Visitors who do not camp in or adjacent to the park tend not to return to the park the following day.

The Fruita campground, which opened in 1963, is very popular due to its close proximity to U-24, facilities, and oasis-like setting. The average length of stay is 1.5 nights, and about 75 percent of campers stay only one night. Despite heavy use of the Fruita campground, neighboring private and government campgrounds rarely fill, even on holiday weekends.

The percentage of park visitors who camp (in relation to total visitation) remains relatively stable throughout the year, but reflects a decline during the hottest and coldest months of the year. The number of campers who use Fruita campground peaks in June and August.

Over one-half of the backcountry campers are from the Wasatch Front--Salt Lake City metropolitan area. Their average length of stay is 2 nights, and about 62 percent of the backcountry camping trips begin at the headquarters district of the park.

No entrance fee is collected but during the period April 1 through November 1, when the water-flush restrooms are operating, camping fees are collected. The 53-site Fruita campground is slated to double in size, and another developed campground is planned for the South District near the Burr Trail.

4. Principle Visitor Activities

97 percent stop at the visitor center
52 percent visit the petroglyph pullout (15 percent remain in their car)
43 percent day hike (1 hour or longer)
25-39 percent camp in or around the park (66 percent consider themselves campers)
26 percent picnic (includes some campers)
15-30 percent drive the Scenic Drive
5-10 percent drive the Goosenecks Road (about one-half of these walk to the viewpoint)
2 percent drive into the South (Strike Valley) District
1 percent drive into the North (Cathedral Valley) District
1 percent Backcountry camp

5. Factors Affecting Visits or Counts of Visits

New electronic traffic counters were installed in March 1982. These counters are more accurate and reliable than the old pneumatic counters that were previously used and appear to be responsible partially for the lower annual visitor counts immediately following their installation. Annual counts prior to 1982 were probably inflated.

The increase in visitation for 1983 may have been due partially to the closure of a major highway in northern Utah that serves as the primary access route between the Wasatch Front population center and the western end of Lake Powell. A logical alternative was access to Lake Powell via Capitol Reef. The closure period ran from May through October.

E Facilities and Equipment Analysis

1. Nonhistoric roads and trails

There are 71 miles of road, 67.5 miles of which are unpaved that take visitors into remote areas of the park. A 10.4 mile section of U-24, which is owned and maintained by the State, cuts through the park from east to west along the Fremont River. Several scenic pulloffs along that road are also maintained by the State.

The Scenic Drive is maintained by the NPS while the Notom-Bullfrog Road (South District) and the Cathedral Valley access roads (North District) are maintained by the county road departments.

Thirty-nine miles of developed trail lie chiefly in the headquarters district. Trails in the more remote areas of the park are actually canyons, washes, or ridge lines.

2. Nonhistoric Buildings and Facilities

There are 62 government-owned buildings in the park, including offices, maintenance facilities, and park housing. Generally, the condition of park non-historic buildings is fair to good, with no significant or major deterioration problems.

Space in the main visitor center/headquarters office complex is cramped and inadequate (the structure houses a much larger staff than planned for when Capitol Reef was a small monument), but there are plans to enlarge both office and museum space in this facility.

Housing for the permanent employee staff members, who pay a monthly rental rate corresponding with local community rates for similar housing, is adequate. Housing for seasonal employees, student interns, volunteers, and Student Conservation Association assistants is only marginally adequate. The restricted amount of living space available already severely hampers efforts to increase visitor season staffing by recruiting volunteers.

At the same time and with the increased emphasis on the historic scene of the Fruita area, the need to remove the dilapidated old seasonal housing trailers lying next to the Scenic Drive has become imperative. They are eyesores.

Although the General Management Plan's preferred alternative calls for four new duplexes and three seasonal apartments, the funding for this construction may be a long way off. At present, the maximum available housing for live-in volunteers and seasonal employees during the summer is eight people, and this involves barracks-like arrangements not especially conducive to attracting the best qualified employees or persons volunteering their time. The problem of inadequate seasonal housing is a troublesome one.

The park has one developed campground with 53 sites at Fruita, one "dry" campground at Cedar Mesa with five sites and one major picnic area in Fruita. Public competition for the Fruita sites is enormous during the visitor season.

3. Utility Systems

The park's culinary water is processed from the Fremont River. The treatment rate is 25 gallons per/minute and tank storage capacity is 25,000 gallons. Sewage treatment involves standard septic systems. There are five systems, the largest serving the campground.

The park has an adequate radio communication system for emergency use within the park. However, the obsolete telephone link with the "outside" has more than occasionally proven to be fragile, with interruptions in service and fading audio quality. There is a real threat to public safety in this situation if the county ambulance cannot be reached expeditiously, because while the park has trained paramedical personnel they are not equipped to transport a victim to hospital facilities.

The Utah Public Service Commission held a field hearing in May 1984 to determine if they should order the Mountain States Telephone Company to upgrade service to the communities of Grover, Fruita (park residential area), and the park headquarters.

The Garkane Power Company furnishes adequate electric power over a single 69 KV line that stretches from Torrey all the way to Hanksville and bisects the park from east to west along Highway 24. Garkane proposes to upgrade this line in the next few years and to construct a small substation in the Fruita area. Management attention will be directed to minimizing any intrusive impacts on park scenic and cultural history values.

4. Historic Structures

There are 8 structures that have been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Several others are under consideration, including the pioneer roadway known today as the Scenic Drive. The Fruita historic area is itself a significant historic scene with more than 2,500 fruit trees and flourishing alfalfa fields.

Historic structures are generally in fair or poor condition and need carefully considered and charted guidelines for their stabilization, as well as funding to carry out stabilization and perpetual care. The schoolhouse needs a security/fire alarm system.

5. Equipment

All passenger-carrying functions are carried out in General Services Administration rental vehicles. Agency-owned equipment is of "special use" type e.g., fire truck, road grader, historic vehicles, and comprises 13 vehicles.

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

1. General Park Planning

<u>Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
General Management Plan (GMP/EIS)	RMR/DSC/park	10/82	adequate, current	RMRO
Land Protection Plan	park	03/84	adequate, current	park
Transportation Study for Arches, Canyonlands and Capitol Reef	DSC	06/73	never released	DSC

2. Natural Resources Management

Natural Resources Management Plan	park	adequate, current	park/RMR
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3. Cultural Resources Management

Cultural Resources Management Plan	park	02/84	adequate, current	park/RMR
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Historic Agricultural Area Management Plan	park	2/79	inadequate, needs long-term planning addendum or total rewrite	park/RMR
Historic Structures Report, Fruita Schoolhouse.	WASO	08/66	adequate, current	park
Historic Furnishing Study, Fruita Schoolhouse.	WASO	08/66	adequate, current	park
Historical Survey and Base Map	WASO	06/69	inadequate; needs addendum updating	park/RMR

4. Wilderness

Wilderness recommendation	RMR/DSC	submitted to Congress 1974	not current, needs an EIS	N/A
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5. Visitor Services

Interpretive Plan, Wayside Exhibits	RMR	06/78	adequate	park
Interpretation and Management of Fruita Historic Area	park	in draft review	in draft review	park/RMR
Backcountry Management Plan	park	06/78	adequate, current	park
Search and Rescue Plan	park	04/78	adequate, current	park
Structural Fire Plan	park	01/84	adequate, current	park
Emergency Operations Plan	park	in draft	in draft	park
Evidence, Controlled Substances and Custodial Property Control Guidelines	park	11/83	adequate, current	park
Crime Prevention and Physical Security Plan	park	01/80	adequate, current	park

Key to abbreviations used:

RMR = Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service

DSC = Denver Service Center, National Park Service

WASO = Washington Office, National Park Service

HFC = Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Management zoning created by the approved General Management Plan establishes the broad framework for specific planning decisions on use and development of parklands. Four major zones have been designated: natural, historic, park development, and special use. Within these zones, subzones are identified to further clarify intended use and development.

1. Natural Zone (216,666.17 acres or 89.57 percent)

Management emphasis in the natural zone stresses conservation of natural resources and processes. Uses and facilities that do not adversely affect these processes and resources are permitted. Within the natural zone, two subzones are designated--natural environment and wilderness study.

a. Natural Environment Subzone (32,801.17 acres or 13.56 percent)

In the natural environment subzone facilities are and will be dispersed. They have little affect on the scenic quality and natural processes, but are essential for implementing management strategy. Facilities include the planned Upper Hartnet Campground, Cedar Mesa Campground, foot trails with associated signs, roads, like the Cathedral Valley Loop Drive, and parking areas. Current subzone lands lack true wilderness character because of heavy visitor use.

b. Wilderness subzone (183,856 acres of 76.01 percent)

The wilderness study subzone, which contains undeveloped land of primeval character and influence and no permanent improvements or human habitation, is managed to preserve its natural condition. Although not yet formally designated as "wilderness" by the Congress, NPS policy requires its management as such while in a "Recommended" status.

2. Historic Zone (260.10 acres or 0.11 percent)

Management emphasis in the historic zone stresses preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. This zone includes the preservation and adaptive use subzones.

1. Preservation Subzone (237.20 acres or 0.10 percent)

The preservation subzone contains those areas that are significant because of their association with personages, events, or periods of human history and prehistory. Included are archeological sites, prehistoric rock art panels, historic period structures, such as the rock shed, lime kilns, and the schoolhouse, and the historic scene, comprised chiefly of the orchards and alfalfa fields.

2. Adaptive Use Subzones (22.90 acres or 0.01 percent)

The adaptive use subzone contains historic sites or sites that are not only preserved but are also used for modern purposes. Some historic structures in the Fruita area are being adaptively used. Sites not actually used as orchards have been used for construction of the visitor center/headquarters area, employee housing, roads, and utilities. Some orchard areas have been adaptively used for a campground. The historic Pendleton-Gifford farm is being adaptively used for employee housing and storage of hay for the park horses.

3. Park Development Zone (32.50 acres or .01 percent)

Management emphasis in this zone is on provision and maintenance of park development to serve the needs of park visitors and park management. Included in this zone are the planned South District ranger station, campground, utility and residential/maintenance areas, and the 13.13 acre section of Sleeping Rainbow Ranch for which Mr. and Mrs. Lurton Knee, the former owners, have the right of lifetime use and occupancy. The park development at Fruita is not included in this zone because it is in the adaptive use subzone of the Fremont/Fruita Archeological/Historic District (see Historic Zone).

4. Special Use Zone (24,945 acres or 10.31 percent)

This zone comprises land in use by other government agencies or private interests on lands within the park boundaries. The NPS has either no administrative control in this zone or control is shared with another party. The utility corridors and a 0.42 acre tract of private land in Fruita, which is planted in alfalfa, are included in this zone. Also included are state lands, mining claims, and stock driveways.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES/CONCERNS

Although there are many issues/concerns pertaining to the management of the park only those most timely, controversial, or basic are listed here.

A. Grazing Controversy

Although somewhat less active an issue during the present interim period of range study by the National Academy of Sciences, this matter of in-park grazing is profound and complex. It involves the perceived vital interests of many other special interest groups than the immediate contenders in the matter (see III,A,2,(c) for more details).

B. Seasonal Housing Shortage

Efforts by energetic park staff members to secure summer volunteers to provide additional research and visitor services is hampered by insufficient housing. (see III, E, 2).

C. Wilderness Management and Stock Watering Needs

The NPS manages lands under study for wilderness designation according to the same guidelines applied to land actually designated by the Congress under the provisions of the Wilderness Act. Motorized equipment is not permitted in wilderness areas except for emergencies such as rescue operations. Use of motorized equipment to upgrade stock ponds would not be permitted under current servicewide policy.

D. Lack of Data Regarding Park Resources

There are enormous voids in the knowledge of managers regarding the cultural and natural resources they are entrusted to manage.

E. Threats to Vista Quality, Air Clarity, and Park Resources from Outside the Park

Henry Mountain coal field mining with its potential for Strike Valley vista damage, does not seem as imminent as it did in 1982. In spite of a flurry of concern in 1982, the extraction of tar sands in the nearby Circle Cliffs area seems a little more remote in 1984; considering the present world oil glut. However, early exploration in the Circle Cliffs area is likely.

Air quality and visibility deterioration remains a concern, even though the immediate threat of powerplant construction near the park boundary was removed in 1981. However, likelihood of one or more coal-burning powerplants being sited close enough to affect air quality and clarity does seem likely before the end of this century.

Although seemingly not as imminent as it was at the beginning of the decade, this array of potential threats is still so ominous as to be considered a major concern (see III, B, 7).

F. Need for a Comprehensive and Long-Range Plan for Management of the Fruita Historic Area

The heavily impacted Fruita area will become even more frequently visited when the Boulder Mountain road paving is completed.

The 260-acre historic zone contains orchards, cultivated fields, visitor service facilities, employee housing, a campground, and so forth, and includes a complex visitor use area. With the nomination of the Fruita

area to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district and the emerging appreciation of the need to preserve a historic scene, integrated long range planning is vital. Existing plans for harmonizing the often conflicting uses of this historic zone are informal, incomplete, obsolete, or piecemealed (see III,B,8,b).

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

This listing of objectives does not preempt the long term General Management Plan (valid through 2001) but charts shorter range targets for park management.

A. Through research, secure an adequate data base and in-depth understanding of the park's cultural and natural resources in order to chart credible, long-range management actions to insure resource protection and perpetuation.

B. Regardless of the present scarcity of resource data and professional research, prepare and implement practical, short term operating plans to catalog, protect, and interpret park resources on the basis of the best available information.

C. Enhance visitor use and enjoyment of the park by the early introduction of new visitor use programs and facilities--in accordance with the approved General Management Plan--as follows:

1. Headquarters District-- add Fruita Loop Trail, expand Fruita Campground to 120 sites, improve and relocate amphitheater, expand and upgrade visitor center facilities, increase interpretation of historic and aboriginal occupations of Fremont River Valley, and improve sanitary facilities at Pleasant Creek.

2. South District--provide guided tour material, add small parking areas at Burro, Five Mile, and Cottonwood Washes along with trailhead orientation and add a 10-site primitive campground at Upper Burr Trail.

3. North District--provide self guiding tour material, provide wayside exhibits at Gypsum Sinkhole and Glass Mountain, mark hiking routes to Jailhouse Rock, Wall of Jericho, Middle Point, and Temples of the Sun and Moon; provide small parking areas at these locations; and provide a 10-site camping area.

D. Provide reliable, 24-hour per day visitor access to all emergency services, including an upgrade in present obsolete communications link with county ambulance services.

E. Secure sufficient control over land within the park boundary to ensure effective management and protection of the resource, including those lands known at the state school sections.

F. Secure early provision of additional seasonal employee housing, either on a permanent or temporary basis, that does not detract from scenic values, to allow the recruitment and use of additional volunteer assistance in visitor services and research.

G. Establish a functioning and reliable network for information and policy exchange among all Federal and State governmental agencies, special interest groups and local governments having an interest in south central Utah to articulate positions, and explain ideas and present facts.

H. Secure early completion of a comprehensive, long range plan for management of the Fruita historic area near Highway 24.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT - UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value, and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument, to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 9, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 421), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Utah are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and set apart as the Capitol Reef National Monument:

Salt Lake Meridian

T. 28 S., R. 5 E., All of sec. 34 north of the right-of-way of State Hwy. No. 24;
secs. 35 and 36.

T. 28 S., R. 6 E., sec. 31 and the west half of sec. 32.

T. 29 S., R. 5 E., All of secs. 1 and 2 north of the right-of-way of State

T. 29 S., R. 6 E., secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;
All secs. 5, 6, 8 and 9
north of the right-of-way
of State Hwy. No. 24;
secs. 10 to 15, inclusive;
All of sec. 16 north of the
right-of-way of State Hwy.
No. 24;
secs. 22 to 25, inclusive;
sec. 26, E₂¹ and N₂¹NW₄¹;
sec. 27, N₂¹N₂¹;
sec. 35, NE₄¹;
sec. 36.

T. 30 S., R. 6 E., sec. 1;
sec. 12, E₂¹.

T. 29 S., R. 7 E., secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20 and
29 to 32, incl.

T. 30 S., R. 7 E., secs. 4 to 9 and 15 to 17, incl.;
sec. 18, E₂¹ and NW₄¹;
sec. 19, NE₄¹ and N₂¹SE₂¹;
sec. 20, N₂¹ and N₂¹SW₄¹;
secs. 21 to 23, and 26 to 28 incl.;
sec. 29, E₂¹E₂¹;
secs. 33 to 35, inclusive,
containing approximately 37,060
acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all un-
authorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy,
or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate
or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under
the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall
have the supervision, management, and control of this
monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled
"An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for
other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408,
39 Stat. 535, U.S.C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and
acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

Nothing herein shall prevent the movement of live-stock across the lands included in this monument under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and upon driveways to be specially designated by

the Secretary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
cau. seal of the United States to be affixed.

At the City of Washington this 2^d day of

August, in the

year of our

Lord nine-

teen hundred

and thirty-

seven and

of the Inde-

pendence of

the United States

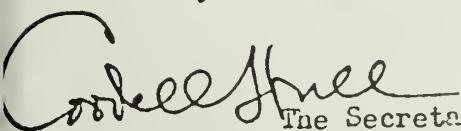
of America the one

hundred and sixty-

second.



By the President



The Secretary of State.

12. Capitol Reef National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 2246) of August 2, 1937..... Page
136

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2246—Aug. 2, 1937—50 Stat. 1856]

WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value, and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument, to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument:

Now, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 9, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Utah are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and set apart as the Capitol Reef National Monument:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 28 S., R. 5 E., All of sec. 34 north of the right-of-way of State Hwy.
No. 24;
secs. 35 and 36.

T. 28 S., R. 6 E., sec. 31 and the west half of sec. 32.

T. 29 S., R. 5 E., All of secs. 1 and 2 north of the right-of-way of State Hwy. No. 24.

T. 29 S., R. 6 E., secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;
All secs. 5, 6, 8 and 9 north of the right-of-way of State Hwy. No. 24;
secs. 10 to 15, inclusive; All of sec. 16 north of the right-of-way of State Hwy. No. 24;
secs. 22 to 25, inclusive;
sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
sec. 35, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 36.

T. 30 S., R. 6 E., sec. 1;
sec. 12, E $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 29 S., R. 7 E., secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20 and 29 to 32, incl.

T. 30 S., R. 7 E., secs. 4 to 9 and 15 to 17, incl.;
sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
secs. 21 to 23, and 26 to 28 incl.;
sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;

secs. 33 to 35, inclusive, containing approximately

37,060 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

Nothing herein shall prevent the movement of livestock across the lands included in this monument under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and upon driveways to be specially designated by said Secretary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL.

The Secretary of State.

Ref: Proclamations And Orders Relating To The National Park Service Up To January 1, 1945, compiled by Thomas Alan Sullivan.

Ref: Federal Register, Vol. 23, No. 133, The National Archives
of The United States, Washington, July 9, 1958.
P. 5781

**TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT
PROCLAMATION 3249
ESTABLISH THE CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL
MONUMENT, UTAH
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION**

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah, certain adjoining lands needed for the protection of the features of ecological and scientific interest included within the boundaries of the monument and for the proper administration of the area:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1946, 34 Stat. 323 (18 U. S. C. 4311), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) the lands not owned by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following-described tracts of land are hereby added to and made a part of the Capitol Reef National Monument, and (2) the State-owned and privately-owned lands within those boundaries shall become parts of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

included in this monument under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and upon driveways to be specifically designated by said Secretary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this
second day of July in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and
[SEAL] fifty-eight, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States
of America the one hundred and eighty-
second.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Secretary of State

[P. R. Doc. 83-6237; filed, July 7, 1958;
1:13 p. m.]

SILVER LAKE MONUMENT
T. 22 S., R. 2 E.
Sections 1 and 2, those portions not previously included in the monument.
T. 22 S., R. 3 E.
Sections 8 & 9, and 12, those portions not previously included in the monument.
Sections 7, 8, and 17, those portions lying west of Sulphur Creek.
Section 22, SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 NW 1/4.
T. 22 S., R. 7 E.
Section 12, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 (except SW 1/4 NE 1/4) and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 (except SW 1/4 NE 1/4).

containing 3,610 acres, more or less.

Varney is hereby expressly given to all unincorporated portions not to appropriate, alienate, destroy, or remove any scatope of this monument and not to irrigate or till upon any of the lands thereof.

Nothing herein shall prevent the movement of livestock across the lands

Proclamation 3888

ENLARGING THE CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH

WHEREAS, the Capitol Reef National Monument in Utah was established by Proclamation No. 2246 of August 2, 1937, and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2249 of July 2, 1958, to set aside and reserve certain areas possessing significant features and objects of geological and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the public interest to add to the Capitol Reef National Monument certain adjoining lands which encompass the outstanding geological feature known as Waterpocket Fold and other complementing geological features, which constitute objects of scientific interest, such as Cathedral Valley; and

WHEREAS, under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation * * * objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, under the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, supra, do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following described area are hereby added to and made a part of the Capitol Reef National Monument, and (2) the State-owned and privately owned lands within those boundaries shall become and be reserved as parts of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN, UTAH

T. 26 S., R. 5 E.
Secs. 25 to 29, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 27 S., R. 5 E.
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;
Secs. 9 to 16, inclusive;
Secs. 21 to 28, inclusive;
Secs. 33 to 36, inclusive.

T. 28 S., R. 5 E.
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 10 to 15, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 22 to 27, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 26 S., R. 6 E.
Secs. 27 to 34, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 27 S., R. 6 E.
Secs. 3 to 5, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 8 to 10, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 15 to 17, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 20 to 22, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 27 to 30, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 28 S., R. 6 E., that portion not previously included in the monument, partly unsurveyed.

T. 29 S., R. 6 E.
Secs. 7, 8, and 17, those portions not previously included in the monument;
Sec. 18 NE $\frac{1}{4}$, unsurveyed;
Secs. 20 and 21, partly unsurveyed;
Sec. 27, unsurveyed, those portions not previously included in the monument;
Secs. 28, 29, and 34, partly unsurveyed;
Sec. 35, those portions not previously included in the monument.

T. 30 S., R. 6 E.
Secs. 2 and 11;
Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13.

T. 27 S., R. 7 E.,
Secs. 31 and 32, partly unsurveyed.

T. 28 S., E.
Secs. 4 to 21, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 14 to 23, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 20 to 25, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 29 S., R. 7 E.
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 9 to 12, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 13 and 14, that portion north of State of Utah Route 24, unsurveyed;
Secs. 15, 16, 21, and 22, partly unsurveyed;
Sec. 24, that portion north of State of Utah Route 24, unsurveyed;
Secs. 27, 28, 33, and 34, unsurveyed.

T. 30 S., R. 7 E.
Secs. 3 and 10, unsurveyed;
Secs. 18, 19, 20, and 29, those portions not previously included in the
monument;
Secs. 30, 31, and 32.

T. 31 S., R. 7 E.
Secs. 3 to 11, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 14 to 23, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 27 to 29, inclusive;
Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 32 S., R. 7 E.
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive;
Secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;
Secs. 35 and 36.

T. 33 S., R. 7 E.
Secs. 1 and 2;
Secs. 11, 12, 13, 24, and 25, unsurveyed.

T. 32 S., R. 8 E.
Secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19;
Secs. 29 to 32, inclusive.

T. 33 S., R. 8 E.
Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 28 to 31, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 34 S., R. 8 E.
Secs. 3 to 11, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 13 to 30, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 35 S., R. 8 E.
Secs. 1 to 5, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 8 to 16, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 22 to 26, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Sec. 30.

T. 34 S., R. 9 E.
Sec. 19, unsurveyed;
Secs. 30 to 32, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 35 S., R. 9 E.
Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 28 to 33, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.

T. 36 S., R. 9 E.
Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 16, 17, and 21, partly unsurveyed.
Containing 215,053 acres, more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not
to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monu-
ment and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Any reservations or withdrawals heretofore made which affect the
lands described above are hereby revoked.

Nothing herein shall prevent the movement of livestock across the
lands included in this monument under such regulations as may be
prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and upon driveways to
be specifically designated by said Secretary.

:IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred
and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of
America the one hundred and ninety-third.

[F.R. Doc. 03-800; Filed, Jan. 21, 1969; 10:31 a.m.]



Public Law 92-207
92nd Congress, S. 29
December 18, 1971

An Act

To establish the Capitol Reef National Park in the State of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subject to valid existing rights, the lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Proposed Capitol Reef National Park, Utah," numbered 158-91,002, and dated January 1971, are hereby established as the Capitol Reef National Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park"). Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Capitol Reef
National Park,
Utah.
Establishment.

(b) The Capitol Reef National Monument is hereby abolished, and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park. Federal lands, waters, and interests therein excluded from the monument by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the laws applicable to the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or otherwise, the lands and interests in lands described in the first section of this Act, except that lands or interests therein owned by the State of Utah, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only with the approval of such State or political subdivision.

Land acquisi-
tion.

85 STAT. 739
85 STAT. 740

Sec. 3. Where any Federal lands included within the park are legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this Act for grazing purposes, pursuant to a lease, permit, or license for a fixed term of years issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the persons holding such grazing privileges or their heirs to continue in the exercise thereof during the term of the lease, permit, or license, and one period of renewal thereafter.

Grazing
privileges.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting in any way rights of owners and operators of cattle and sheep herds, existing on the date immediately prior to the enactment of this Act, to trail their herds on traditional courses used by them prior to such date of enactment, and to water their stock, notwithstanding the fact that the lands involving such trails and watering are situated within the park: *Provided*, That the Secretary may promulgate reasonable regulations providing for the use of such driveways.

Trails and
watering,
regulations.

Sec. 5. (a) The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary, shall administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535) as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1-4).

Administration.

(b) The Secretary shall grant easements and rights-of-way on a nondiscriminatory basis upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the park area unless he finds that the route of such easements and rights-of-way would have significant adverse effects on the administration of the park.

85 STAT. 740Report to
President.

(c) Within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness shall be in accordance with said Wilderness Act.

Roads, study.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal departments and appropriate agencies of the State and its political subdivisions shall conduct a study of proposed road alignments within and adjacent to the park. Such study shall consider what roads are appropriate and necessary for full utilization of the area for the purposes of this Act as well as to connect with roads of ingress and egress to the area.

Report to
Congress.

(b) A report of the findings and conclusions of the Secretary shall be submitted to the Congress within two years of the date of enactment of this Act, including recommendations for such further legislation as may be necessary to implement the findings and conclusions developed from the study.

Appropriation.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, not to exceed, however, \$423,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not to exceed \$1,052,700 (April 1970 prices) for development, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the types of construction involved herein. The sums authorized in this section shall be available for acquisition and development undertaken subsequent to the approval of this Act.

Approved December 18, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 92-537 accompanying H.R. 8213 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs) and No. 92-685 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 92-157 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 117 (1971):

June 21, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 4, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 8213.

Dec. 7, House agreed to conference report.

Dec. 9, Senate agreed to conference report.

(5) Capitol Reef National Park, Utah: Section 7 of the Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 739), is amended by changing “\$1,052,700 (April 1970 prices)” to “\$1,373,000 for development.”, and by deleting “for development, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the types of construction involved herein.”.

16 USC 273f.

(6) Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, North Carolina: Section 3 of the Act of October 17, 1968 (82 Stat. 1154), is amended by changing “\$952,000” to “\$1,662,000”.

(7) Cowpens National Battlefield Site, South Carolina: Section 402 of the Act of April 11, 1972 (86 Stat. 120), is amended by changing “\$3,108,000” to “\$5,108,000”.

(8) De Soto National Memorial, Florida: Section 3 of the Act of March 11, 1948 (62 Stat. 78), as amended, is further amended changing “\$3,108,000” to “\$5,108,000”.

16 USC 450dd
note.

(9) Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona: Section 4 of the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 681), is amended by deleting “\$550,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.”, and inserting in lieu thereof: “\$85,000 for land acquisition and \$1,043,000 for development”.

(10) Frederick Douglass Home, District of Columbia: Section 4 of the Act of September 5, 1962 (76 Stat. 435), is amended by changing “\$413,000” to “\$1,350,000”.

(11) Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana: Section 4 of the Act of August 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 632), is amended to read as follows: “SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but not to exceed \$752,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$2,075,000 for development.”; the additional sums herein authorized for land acquisition may be used to acquire the fee simple title to lands over which the United States has acquired easements or other less than fee interests.

(12) Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas: Section 6 of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 920), is amended by changing “\$10,362,000” to “\$24,715,000”, and by adding the following new sentence at the end of the section: “No funds appropriated for development purposes pursuant to this Act may be expended for improvements incompatible with wilderness management within the corridor of the park leading to the summit of Guadalupe Peak.”.

16 USC 283e.

(13) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida-Mississippi: Section 11 of the Act of January 8, 1971 (84 Stat. 1967), is amended by changing “\$17,774,000” to “\$24,224,000”, and by deleting the phrase “(June 1970 prices) for development, plus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering costs indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein.”, and inserting in lieu thereof “for development.”.

16 USC
4592h-10.

(14) Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, Maryland-West Virginia: Section 4 of the Act of June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 645), is amended further by changing “\$8,690,000” to “\$12,385,000”.

16 USC 450bb
note.

(15) Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Arizona: Section 3 of the Act of August 28, 1965 (79 Stat. 584), is amended by changing “\$952,000” to “\$977,000”.

16 USC 461 note.



3 1604 004 719 045

DATE DUE

Demco, Inc 38-293

